

TAFT AND SHERMAN

This is the Ticket the Republicans Present to Consideration of Electorate.

TAFT NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT

On Thursday the Culmination of Great Convention Came in Naming Secretary of War For President.

Congressman James S. Sherman Was Named For Second Place After Brief Session on Friday.

Incidents of One of the Most Interesting Conventions in the History of the Party.

For President of the United States, WILLIAM H. TAFT of Ohio.
For Vice President—JAMES S. SHERMAN of New York.

Taft on the first ballot; Taft by 702 votes; Taft by the unanimous choice of the convention.

Such is the record of the culminating day of the Republican national convention of 1908, effected amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm and after a nerve-racking continuous session lasting nearly eight hours.

A hush of expectancy hung over the assembly as the call proceeded. Hasty summaries showed that Taft was far in advance. When New York was reached the Taft column tallied 427. Ohio carried the Taft total to 551, or twenty more than enough to nominate. Still the call went on until the final result was announced by Chairman Lodge:

"For Theodore Roosevelt, 3 votes; for Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, 16 votes; for Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, 40 votes; for Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, 61 votes; for Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, 25 votes; for Charles E. Hughes of New York, 63 votes; for Philander C. Knox of Penn-



WILLIAM H. TAFT.

sylvania, 68 votes, and for William H. Taft of Ohio, 702 votes."

Following is the vote for the unsuccessful candidates:

Cannon—Illinois, 51; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 3. Total, 58.

Fairbanks—Georgia, 1; Indiana, 30; Kentucky, 2; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 2; South Carolina, 2. Total, 40.

Hughes—New York, 65; Virginia, 2. Total, 67.

Foraker—Georgia, 8; Ohio, 4; South Carolina, 2; Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1. Total, 16.

Knox—New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 64. Total, 68.

La Follette—Wisconsin, 25.

Roosevelt—Pennsylvania, 3.

A great shout went up as Lodge concluded his announcement, and with one accord the cohorts of Cannon and Knox and Hughes and the others joined in a common tribute for the candidate of the party.

With Congressman James S. Sherman, of New York, chosen as vice-presidential candidate and running mate of Secretary Taft, the Republican national convention passed into history Friday.

The Formal Opening.

The Republican national quadrennial convention was called to order at noon Tuesday, Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee, wielding the gavel amid a scene of party splendor rarely, if ever, equalled. The vast auditorium of the Chicago Coliseum had been decorated as never before for the occasion, and its seating arrangements, systematized to the last square inch, were hardly adequate for the throng which filled the great structure, every man and every woman on the tip-toe of anticipation.

Chairman New's attitude in calling the convention to order was business personified. Captain New never attempts oratory, and his terse, crisp sentences announcing the object of the convention created an excellent impression. Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Chicago was then introduced and in elo-

quent fervor gave the convention guidance in all the deliberations of the body thus assembled.

Following the formal presentation of the gavel to the chairman, the call for the convention was read by Elmer Dover of Ohio, secretary of the Republican national committee, and Senator Burrows of Michigan, temporary chairman, was introduced. The venerable senator, his shaggy beard much whiter than when he last attended a national convention, but with no diminution of vigor in person or voice, addressed his great audience on the record of the party during the four years since the last convention, concluding as follows:

"The work of this convention will soon be concluded. The platform will voice the dominant thought of the people, and the candidates nominated must stand upon it firm and erect. They must have the patriotism and sagacity of a Lincoln, the tenacity of a Grant, the wisdom and moderation



CONGRESSMAN SHERMAN OF NEW YORK.

of a McKinley, and the courage of a Roosevelt. With such a platform and such candidates the issue cannot be in doubt. The Republican party confidently submits its record to the approving judgment of the American people and, upon its renewed declaration of faith, invokes continuance of public favor."

After the transaction of certain formal matters of miscellaneous business the convention then adjourned until Wednesday the various committees being instructed to meet at their several places to complete the details of permanent organization.

THE SECOND DAY

Speech of Permanent Chairman Lodge the Distinctive Feature.

The selection of Senator Henry C. Lodge as permanent chairman of the Republican national convention was formally approved at a meeting of the committee on permanent organization and it was agreed that all of the other temporary officers of the convention named on the floor Tuesday should be made permanent. Therefore when the convention assembled on Wednesday to hear the reports of the various committees, Senator Lodge was in the chair, prepared to direct the deliberations of the great quadrennial gathering to its close.

Incidental to the convening of the delegates an inspiring scene was presented when the many marching clubs, which have gathered here from various parts of the country for the purpose of whooping things up for the several candidates, paraded through the hall.

The marching clubs assembled on Michigan avenue, at the foot of Adams street, opposite the Art Institute, marched down Michigan avenue to entrance "H" of the convention hall, into the hall, up the aisle, and out at entrance "D" on Wabash avenue, each vying with the other in efforts to create the most enthusiasm.

Probably the most important act of the day, and the one having greatest significance on the final result of the convention, was the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, seating the Taft delegations practically in toto. If there had been any lingering doubt of the Taft strength it disappeared before this decisive action, which in effect placed upward of 700 delegates in the Taft column. Equally important, and even more remarkable, was the final acceptance of this result by the allies without the formality of a dissenting minority report, and without carrying the question to the floor of the convention for the open fight which had been long threatened. Instead of this all further opposition seemed to crumble. Those who had promised trouble quietly accepted the inevitable.

After the convention had been called to order, the Rev. William O. Waters of Chicago delivered an earnest prayer for divine guidance in the affairs of the day. Senator Lodge, in accepting the chairmanship of the convention, made a brief speech thanking the delegates for the high honor they had conferred upon him, concluding with the following appeal to the nation's electorate:

"We ask for the confidence and support of the American people because we have met the problems of the day and have tried patiently to solve them. We appeal for votes and for the power they confer because we uphold the president's policies and shall continue to sustain them. We make our appeal with confidence because we have a well-defined policy and are not like our opponents, fumbling in the dark to find some opinion on something."

"We believe in the maintenance of law and order and in the support of the courts in all their rights and dig-

any. We believe in equal rights for all men and are opposed to special privileges for any man, or any class of men, high or low, rich or poor. We, who established the gold standard, are pledged to the cause of sound finance. We stand for protection to American industry and American labor, and we will resist all the assaults of free trade under whatever name it comes disguised. We will see to the defense of the country. We mean to have a navy worthy of the American name. We seek peace and friendship with all the nations, but alliance with none. Yet we have no intention of being a 'hermit nation.' The great services of the president to the world's peace will be continued by the party which he has led. We are a party fit to rule and govern, to legislate and administer, and not a fortuitous collection of atoms whose only form of thought or motion is to oppose. Above all, we are true to our traditions and to our past. True now, as we were in the days of Lincoln.

"In this spirit we must prevail—by this sign we must conquer."

THE THIRD DAY

Adoption of Platform and Nominations Hold the Boards.

The final details of the national platform having been arranged by the platform committee, the convention was equipped Thursday morning to make its declaration of policy and proceed to the selection of candidates. The session opened at 10 o'clock instead of at noon, as heretofore, so that a full day might be had for the discussion of principles and men. The platform went before the convention early in the day and its adoption was followed by the speeches placing in nomination the candidates for president.

Several changes in phraseology were made in certain planks of the platform as presented to the committee. There were also some alterations of an essential character in some of the more important declarations, so that the platform as adopted is in some particulars, though in no essentials, different from the draft of the document which was prepared in Washington.

The presentation of the report on permanent organization was the signal for Senator Burrows to yield his place as temporary chairman and to escort to the platform the permanent chairman of the convention, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Lodge, trim and businesslike, looked as from a later generation than the white-haired retiring chairman. His voice, too, had that resonant New England twang which made it ring out to the farthest corners of the galleries, carrying metaphor and sarcasm which started the listeners to attention and applause.

"The president," exclaimed Mr. Lodge, "is the best abused and most popular man in the United States today."

This was the long-awaited signal. Instantly a shout broke from the galleries and was re-echoed from the floor, at first only a tempest of detached yells and cat-calls, and shouts of "Teddy," but gradually gathering force and volume, until it swelled to a whirlwind of sound and motion, as delegates and spectators rose en masse, mounting chairs, waving banners, hats, handkerchiefs, flags, newspapers, anything which could be seized upon to add turbulence to the scene. Amid the tumult the band struck up, but the crash of the brass and drums was completely lost in the babel of sound which welled from 14,000 throats.

Wonderful Demonstration.

For the first minute Senator Lodge stood waiting to proceed, occasionally raising his hand for silence, only to awaken a defiant yell twice louder than before. Five minutes passed and instead of abating the uproar was increasing. The sergeant-at-arms moved up a chair for the presiding officer and Senator Lodge sank back to await a lull in the storm. Five minutes—ten minutes—fifteen minutes.

There was no lull, no abatement. A hoarse roar had taken the place of the detached yells.

"Four, four, four years more," came in a deafening chorus from the full sweep of the gallery, as if preconcerted, each "four, four, four," exploding like the boom of heavy artillery.

Fifteen minutes—twenty minutes—twenty-five minutes.

Now delegations were joining in the outbreak. Some had mounted chairs—Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee—and were gesticulating madly. One delegate, far to the left, had torn off his coat and was whipping it wildly above his head. Texas and Kentucky appeared to be the center of the agitation on the floor. New York viewed the storm with calm and so did Ohio, except, strangely, one of the lonesome Foraker delegates, Judge Marcus Shoup, who, mounted on a chair, kept both arms in motion with a waving flag and a newspaper and his voice joining in the general pandemonium.

Thirty minutes—thirty-five minutes—forty minutes—forty-five minutes.

A full three-quarters of an hour had passed in this bewildering confusion of sight and sound. For a time some fear was felt by some that a stampede was imminent. But the political generals were glad to give the pent-up enthusiasm of the multitude this outlet of expression, and at no time was there the slightest apprehension among them that the well-devised plans would miscarry by some overpowering movement. Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, moved about the floor, smiling as the tumult was at its height. "The cheers for Roosevelt today will be for Taft tomorrow," said he with confidence.

PARTY PLATFORM

Resolutions Upon Which Republicans Base Their Claim For the Suffrages of the People.

ENUNCIATION OF PRINCIPLES

Leading All in This Declaration of Party Determination Is an Extraordinary Bit of Praise For the President of the United States.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Chicago is in part as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her post of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Praise for Roosevelt.

In this, the greatest era of American advancement, the Republican party reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in these ideals of government which make for justice, equality and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted servant has come to represent, not political sovereignty alone, but the best aims and worthiest purposes of all his countrymen.

American manhood and womanhood have been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and highest standards of right and wrong in private life have become the cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and independence, the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils of privilege and favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple, manly virtues of justice and fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evil-doers in the public service; the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines; the complete overthrow of preference, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor disputes; the amelioration of the condition of wage workers everywhere; the conservation of the natural resources of the country; the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and prosperity.

These are the achievements that will make for Theodore Roosevelt his place in history. But more than all else, the great things he has done will be an inspiration to those who have yet greater things to do. We declare our unflinching adherence to the policies thus inaugurated and pledge their continuance under a Republican administration of the government.

Equal Opportunity for All.

With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productivity of the past, and with confidence in the prosperity of the future, the Republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity for promoting their continued welfare through the operation of Republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance which, if appearing in the midst of Democratic rule, or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar Democratic panics of the past.

The many wise and progressive measures adopted by recent sessions of congress have demonstrated the patriotic resolve of Republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march toward better government. Only the obstruction and filibustering of a Democratic minority in the last house of congress prevented the enactment of a number of measures of great public benefit, the consideration of which can only be entrusted to another Republican majority. But many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the national monetary commission, the employers' and government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and navy, the widows' pension bill, the model child labor law for the District of Columbia, designed for emulation by the states; the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen, and many acts conserving the public welfare.

Tariff Revision at Special Session. The Republican party declares un-

equivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of the two houses, which are now investigating the operation and effect of existing schedules.

In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries, and the benefits that follow are best secured by the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the president, under limitations fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican policy being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

Currency and Banking.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by the last session of congress of the temporary enactment designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency until there can be established a permanent currency system that will avoid all emergencies. The Republican party is committed to the development of such a permanent system, responding to our greater needs and in-line in all respects with the most progressive nations of the world and the appointment of a monetary commission by the present congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. In line with the purpose here declared to secure by every wise means greater safety and stability in the banking and currency system, we favor the establishment of a postal savings bank for the people, upon principles embodied in the measure now pending in congress and set for vote on December 14 next.

Anti-Trust Legislation.

The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic rejection. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real object better obtained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of interstate corporations having power and opportunity to effect monopolies and at the same time will not interfere with the operation of such associations among business men, farmers and wage earners as result in a positive benefit to the public.

Railroad Rate Law.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement by the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as the result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shippers over the small shippers have substantially disappeared.

Laws in Behalf of Labor.

The enactment in constitutional form by the present session of congress of the employers' liability law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of laborers, trainmen and railroad telegraphers; the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employees of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

Welfare of Agriculture.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the whole country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer.

The platform also urges the continued extension of the rural mail service, reaffirms belief in the civil service system; declares for forest conservation and irrigation; asks for generous provisions for pensioners; praises the work being done in the canal zone, and concludes by asking that the party be continued in power.

LAUGHED LIKE A BOY

It Was Thus That Mr. Taft Received the Great News.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Taft's resignation as a cabinet officer was received by President Roosevelt today. It will take effect on July 1.

Washington, June 12.—"Words do not find themselves at this time. Do not deny that I am very happy."

This was the response of Secretary William H. Taft to a request for an expression of his views on his nomination for the presidency. The sentences did not come easily. Throughout the afternoon preceding the announcement of his nomination the secretary had been laboring under suppressed nervous tension. The atmosphere of his office was electric with excitement. Notwithstanding the great personal interest which he had in the proceedings



TAFT IN CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

at Chicago, a thousand miles away, Secretary Taft did not permit politics to interfere for a moment with his transaction of official business as secretary of war. In the intermissions of the receipt of bulletins from the convention the secretary disposed of several important departmental questions and when his nomination for the presidency was announced his desk practically was cleared of important official business.

Throughout the afternoon the private office of Secretary Taft and the office of his private secretary were surrounded with members of his family, intimate personal and official friends and newspaper men. When over the overflowing wire came the flash "Taft is nominated," Mrs. Taft rose from her seat and turned to her husband, who was standing at her right. It was an eloquent handclasp they gave each other. Mrs. Taft was bubbling over with happiness. All evidence of the serious strain which had been in her face during the entire afternoon had disappeared. The secretary himself laughed with the joy of a boy. Around the secretary and Mrs. Taft their friends crowded to offer their congratulations. It was a happy scene—the realization of months of labor and tribulation.

The president was playing tennis when Mr. Loeb took him the news of the nomination of Secretary Taft. He had previously prepared a statement declaring Mr. Taft to be the very best



"DE-LIGHTED"

candidate the Republican party could get for the high honor paid him, and as soon as the news of the nomination reached him it was given to the newspapers. Then he continued his game of "singles" until the time arrived to go in to dinner.

Liberian envoys are endeavoring to get the support of the American government in maintaining the status quo of the Liberian boundary line.